



Section III: Eligibility and Classification

The purpose of this chapter is to document National Park Service findings relative to the eligibility of the study river segments for designation and the proposed classification under which the eligible segments could be included in the National Wild and Scenic River System.

Eligibility Requirements

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act requires that for river segments to be eligible for inclusion into the national system they be free-flowing and adjacent to or within related land areas that possess one or more outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values.

Free-flowing Condition

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act is intended to protect only “free-flowing” rivers, and such flows must be adequate to support all flow-dependent outstanding resource values. Section 16(b) of the Act defines “free-flowing” as:

“...existing or flowing in natural condition without impoundment, diversion, straightening, riprapping, or other modification of the waterway. The existence, however, of low dams, diversion works, and other minor structures...shall not automatically bar...consideration for...inclusion: Provided, that this shall not be construed to authorize, intend, or encourage future construction of such structures within components of the national wild and scenic rivers system.”

Federal guidelines provide the following additional clarification:

“The fact that a river segment may flow between large impoundments will not necessarily preclude its designation. Such segments may qualify if conditions within the segmentExisting dams, diversion works, riprap and other minor structures, will not bar recreational classification provided that the waterway remains generally natural and riverine in its appearance.”



Outstandingly Remarkable Resources

The criteria for deciding what qualifies as an outstandingly remarkable resource were adapted from two primary sources: *The Natural and Recreational Resource Evaluation* prepared for the Delaware and Lehigh Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission and *A Systematic Approach to Determining the Eligibility of Wild and Scenic River Candidates* produced for the Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area. These documents incorporated established criteria for National Park Service and United States Forest Service efforts. Further information was derived from professional planning publications. The criteria for outstandingly remarkable resources are as follows:

1. Officially Recognized

National

The resource's significance has been established through designation or recognition in federal programs such as endangered, threatened and/or rare species of fish, wildlife and vegetation; historical and cultural sites and parks; and exceptional waters.

State

The resource has been designated or recognized by the State of New Jersey and/or the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in their programs such as scenic rivers or by-ways; historical and recreational parks; endangered, threatened or rare fish, wildlife or vegetation; and stream/water quality classifications.

Regional Importance

Regional significance has been recognized and documented in programs such as critical natural areas studies and university/foundation research.

2. Relationship to the River

Existence

The resource's existence is/was owed to its location along the river or tributary corridor. For example, a rare bird depends on a specific habitat in the corridor for survival, or an historic mill was placed on a stream segment because of the water flow.



Role

The resource's contribution or influence on the functioning of the river or tributary, such as groundwater aquifers.

If the resource meets one criteria from each of the two sections, it is considered outstandingly remarkable.

Outstandingly Remarkable River Values and Resources

The lower Delaware River corridor contains the following outstandingly remarkable resource values as exemplified by the corresponding resources. The listed resources meet the criteria for determination of outstandingly remarkable resources described above. The existence of these outstandingly remarkable resource values and the determination that a river segment is free flowing result in the river segment being eligible for inclusion into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. (Refer to page 53 for the list of study setments.)

Physiography and Geology

NEW JERSEY

Milford Bluffs, Holland Twp. **(Study Segment F)**

Devils' Teatable, Kingwood Twp. **(Study Segment F)**

PENNSYLVANIA

Nockamixon Cliffs, Nockamixon Twp. **(Study Segment E)**

Ringing Rock, Bridgeton Twp. **(Study Segment E)**

Monroe Triassic Border Fault, Durham Twp. - a National Natural Landmark
(Study Segment E)

Tohickon Creek: Triassic Lockaton and Brunswick Formations, Tinicum Twp. **(Study Segment M)**

Tohickon High Rocks, Tinicum Twp.
(Study Segment M)

Durham Caves and Durham Mines, Durham Twp. **(Study Segment E)**



Water Quality

The following streams have been designated by their respective state as having high water quality. Each stream listed flows into the Delaware River, a study tributary, or is a study tributary. The water quality of these tributaries sustains the water quality of the Delaware River itself.

PENNSYLVANIA

To implement federal antidegradation requirements, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources designates certain streams High Quality or Exceptional Value waters as defined in Chapter 93 of its rules and regulations. The definitions are as follows:

High Quality Waters — A stream or watershed which has excellent quality waters and environmental or other features that require special water quality protection.

Exceptional Value Waters — A stream or watershed which constitutes an outstanding national, state, regional, or local resource, such as: waters on national, state, or county parks or forests; waters which are used as a source of unfiltered potable water supply; waters of wildlife refuges or state game lands; waters which have been characterized by the Fish Commission as 'Wilderness Trout Streams;' and other waters of substantial recreational or ecological significance.

Exceptional Value Streams:

Cooks Creek, Durham Twp. etc., Bucks Co. (**Study Segment K**)

High Quality - Cold Water Fisheries Streams:

Slateford Creek, Northampton Co. (**Study Segment A**)

Jacoby Creek, Northampton Co. (**Study Segment A**)

Bushkill Creek, Forks Twp., Northampton Co. (**Study Segment D**)

Frya Run, Northampton Co. (**Study Segment E**)

Pannucussing Creek, Bucks Co. (**Study Segment N**)

Cuttalossa Creek, Bucks Co. (**Study Segment G**)

Aquetong Creek, Bucks Co. (**Study Segment G**)

Rapp and Beaver Creeks, Bucks Co. (3rd Order) — headwaters of Tinicum Creek (**Study Segment L**)

NEW JERSEY

New Jersey's waters, as related to their ability to support trout, are defined in the NJ Department of Environmental Protection's Surface Water Quality Standards (N.J.A.C. 7:9-4) as follows:

Trout Production Waters — Waters designated for use by trout for spawning or nursery purposes during their first summer.



Trout Maintenance Waters — Waters designated for their support of trout throughout the year.

Trout Production Streams:

Buckhorn Creek, Warren Co. **(Study Segment D)**

Merrill Creek, Warren Co. **(Study Segment D)**

Lopatcong Creek, Warren Co. **(Study Segment E)**

Pohatcong Creek, Warren Co. **(Study Segment F)**

Trout Maintenance Streams:

Paulinskill River, Warren Co. **(Study Segment J)**

Pequest River, Warren, Co. **(Study Segment B)**

Delawanna Creek, Warren Co. **(Study Segment B)**

Musconetcong River, Warren & Hunterdon counties **(Study Segment O)**

Hakihokake Creek, Hunterdon Co. **(Study Segment F)**

Species of Concern

The species of concern below are identified and ranked by the Federal and State governments and the Nature Conservancy as endangered, threatened, or rare, thus, qualifying as outstandingly remarkable resources in need of protection. Below is a brief description of the rankings:

G = Global Element Ranks

G1 = Critically imperiled globally.

G2 = Imperiled globally.

G3 = Very rare and local throughout its range or found locally in a restricted range.

G4 = Apparently secure globally, quite rare in parts of its range.

G5 = Demonstrably secure globally, quite rare in parts of its range.

S = State Element Ranks

S1 = Critically imperiled in state.

S2 = Imperiled in state.

S3 = Rare in state.

E = Endangered, T = Threatened, R = Rare
(NJ = New Jersey, P = Pennsylvania)

B = Biodiversity Significance

H = Historical Significance



Vegetation

Segment vA: Delaware Water Gap to Columbia/Portland Toll Bridge

Pennsylvania

Hoary Willo/Sage-leaved Willow (*Salix candida*) PT, G5/S2
Grass of Parnassus (*Parnassa glauca*) PT, G5/2
Prostrate Sand Cherry (*Prunus pumil* var. *depressa*) PT, G5/S3
Brook Lobelia (*Lobelia kalmii*) PE, G5/S1
White Heath Aster (*Aster ericodes*) PR, G5/S3
Bicknell's Sedge (*Carex bicknelli*) PR, G5/S1
Atlantic Sedge (*Carex sterilis*) PT, G4/S2
Wood's Sedge (*Carex tetanica*) PT, G4/S2
Whorled Nut-rush (*Scleria verticillata*) PE

Segment B: Erie Lackawanna Railroad Bridge to Dildine Island

New Jersey

Nebraska Sedge (*Carex jamesii*) NJE, G5/S1
Broadleafed Waterleaf (*Hydrophyllum canadense*) NJE, G5/SH
Foxtail Sedge (*Carex alopecoidea*) NJE, G5/SH
Blackberry Species (*Rubus orarius*) S2
Hairy Lipfern (*Cheilanthes lanosa*), G5/S2
American Purple Vetch (*Vicia americana*), G5/SH

Pennsylvania

Northern Pondweed (*Potamogeton alpinus*) PE, G5/S1

Segment C: Macks Island to Belvidere, NJ

Pennsylvania

White Heath Aster (*Aster ericodes*) PR, G5/S3

Segment D: Belvidere, NJ to Easton, PA

New Jersey

Round-leaved Serviceberry (*Amelachier sanguinea*), NJE, G5
Broad-leaved Waterleaf (*Hydrophyllum canadense*), NJE, G5/S2

Segment E: Phillipsburg, NJ to the Gilbert Generating Station

New Jersey

Side Oats Gramma Grass (*Bouteloua curtipendula*), NJE, G5/S1
False Pennroyal (*Isanthus brachiatus*) NJE, G4/S1
Carolina Wood Vetch (*Vicia caroliniana*) NJE, G5/S1
Plantain-leaved Sedge (*Carex plantaginea*) NJE, G5/S1 — only known state occurrence

Pennsylvania

Sand Cherry (*Prunus pumila*) PT, G5/S3
Bicknell's Sedge (*Carex bicknelli*) PE, G5/S1



Segment F: Gilbert Generating Station to Pleasant Pumping Station

New Jersey

Bush's Sedge (*Carex bushii*) NJE, G4/S1
Small-fruited Groovebur (*Agrmonia microcarpa*) NJE, G5/S2
Hairy Lipfern (*Cheilanthes lanosa*) G5/S2
Green Violet (*Hybanthus concolor*) NJE, G5/S1
Carolina Wood Vetch (*Vicia caroliniana*) NJE, G5/S1
Smooth Veiny Peavine (*Lathyrus venosus*) NJE, G5/S1
Basil Mountain Mint (*Pycnanthemum clinopodiodes*) G2/S1
Torrey's Mountain Mint (*Pycnanthemum torrei*) NJE, G2/SH
Pawpaw (*Asimina triloba*) NJE, G5/S1
Nebraska Sedge (*Carex jamesii*) NJE, G5/S1
Lowland Brittle Fern (*Cystopteris protusa*) G5/S2
Veined Skullcap (*Scutellaria nervosa*) G5/S2
Wafer Ash (*Ptelea trifoliata*) NJE, G5/S2
Missouri Goosefoot (*Ribes missouriense*) NJE, G5/S1
Ledge Spike-Moss (*Selaginella rupestris*) G5/S2
Wild Comfrey (*Cynoglossum virginianum*) G5/S2

Pennsylvania

Roseroot Stonecrop (*sedum rosea*) PR, G5/S1
White Heath Aster (*Aster ericoides*) PR, G5/S3
Prickley-Pear Cactus (*Opuntia humifia*) PR, G5, S3
Small-Flowered Crowfoot (*Ranunculus mictanthus*) PR, G5/S3
Eastern White Water-Crow (*Ranunculus longirostis*) PT, G5/S3

Segment G: Pt. Pleasant Pumping Station to Route 202 Bridge

New Jersey

Prostrate Sand Cherry (*Prunus pumila* var. *depressa*) G5/S2
Broad-leaved Waterleaf (*Hydrophyllum canadense*), NJE, G5/S2
White Heath Aster (*Aster ericoides*) G5/S3
Willow-leaved Aster (*Aster praeltus*) NJE, G5/S1
Great St. John's-wort (*Hyoericum pyramidatum*) G4/S2
Basil Bee-balm (*Monarda clinnopodia*) NJE, G3-5/S1
Few-flowered Panic Grass (*Panicum oligosanthos*) G5/S2
Smooth Hedge-nettle (*Stachys tenfolia*) G5/SU

Pennsylvania

Common Hop-Tree (*Ptelea Trifoliata*) PR, G5/S3

Segment H & I: New Hope, PA to Washington Crossing, PA

New Jersey

Squirrel-corn (*Dicentra canadensis*) NJE, G5/S2
Green Violet (*Hybanthus concolor*) NJE, G5/S1
Twinleaf (*Jeffersonia diphylla*) NJE, G5/S1
Veined Skullcap (*Scutellaria nervosa*) G5/S2
Pale Indian Plantain (*Cacalia atriplcifolia*) NJE, G5/SH
Nebraska Sedge (*Carex jamesii*) NJE, G5/S1
Small-fruited Groovebur (*Agrmonia microcarpa*) NJE, G5/S2



Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*) NJE, G5/S1
Wild Comfrey (*Cynoglossum virginianum*) G5/S2
Ohio Spiderwort (*Tradescantia ohioensis*) G5/SU
Ellisia/Aunt Lucy (*Ellisia nyctelea*) NJE, G5/S1

Pennsylvania

Ellisia/Aunt Lucy (*Ellisia nyctelea*) PT, G5/S2
Spring Coral Root (*Corallorrhiza*) PT, G5/S3

Critical Habitat

Segment B: Erie Lackawanna Railroad Bridge to Dildine Island

New Jersey

Delaware River Floodplain, Knowlton Township, Warren County
— high biodiversity, B3
Manunka Chunk Bluffs, Knowlton and White Townships, Warren County — biodiversity

Segment D: Belvidere, NJ to Easton, PA

New Jersey

Garrison Road Site, Harmony Township, Warren County
— agricultural grasslands
Delaware River Floodplain, Harmony Township, Warren County
— high biodiversity, B3

Segment E: Phillipsburg, NJ to the Gilbert Generating Station

New Jersey

Phillipsburg Bluffs, Pohatcong, Warren County limestone plant community — biodiversity, B3
Alpha Grasslands, Pohatcong Township, Warren County — biodiversity
Pohatcong Mountain, Pohatcong Township, Warren County — biodiversity

Pennsylvania

Durham Mines, Durham Township, Bucks County second most significant bat hibernaculum in state

Segment F: Gilbert Generating Station to Pt. Pleasant Pumping Station

New Jersey

Wetland at Hakiwokake Creek (Javes Road Site), Holland Township, Hunterdon County — high biodiversity, B3
Milford Bluffs, Holland Township, Hunterdon County best red shale cliff community in the state, G3/S2 — high biodiversity, B3
Treasure Island, Kingwood Township, Hunterdon County
— high biodiversity, B3



Byram Hillside, Kingwood Township, Hunterdon County
— biodiversity

Pennsylvania

Nockamixon Cliffs, Nockamixon and Bridgeton Townships, Bucks County

— state designated outstanding scenic geological feature and shale cliff plant community, including arctic-alpine species

Marshall Island, Tinicum Township, Bucks County
— biodiversity

Segment G: Pt. Pleasant Pumping Station to Route 202 Bridge

New Jersey

Delaware River Floodplain, Delaware Township, Hunterdon County
— biodiversity

Bull's Island, Kingwood Township, Hunterdon County
— biodiversity

Delaware River Bridge at Stockton, Borough of Stockton, Hunterdon County
— Cliff Swallow community

Segment H & I: New Hope, PA to Washington Crossing, PA

New Jersey

Goat Hill, West Amwell Township, Hunterdon County
— biodiversity

Strawberry Hill, Hopewell Township, Mercer County
— biodiversity

Fisheries

American Shad (*Alosa sapidissima*) - considered one of the most important fish species in the Delaware River Basin (Angler Study)
—NJT

Shortnose Sturgeon (*Acipenser brevirostrum*) — Federal E, PE, G3/S1

Striped Bass — NJT

Reptiles and Amphibians

Bog Turtle (*Clemmys muhlenbergii*) — Federal T, G4, NJE, PE

New Jersey Chorus Frog (*Pseudacris feriarum kalmi*) — PR, G4/S2,

Coastal Plain Leopard Frog (*Rana utricularia*) — PE, G5/S2

Red-bellied Turtle (*Pseudemys rubriventris*) — PT, G5/S2

Longtail Salamander (*Eurycea logicauda*) — NJT, G5/S2

Wood Turtle (*Clemmys insculpta*) — NJT, G5/S3



Mammals

Keen's Bat (*Myotis keenii*) — PR, inhabits parts of upper Bucks County in the river corridor vicinity

Small-footed Bat (*Myotis leibei*) — PT, G3/S1 - inhabits the same locations as Keen's Bat

Northern Long-eared Bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) — G4/S2

Birds

Vesper Sparrow (*Pooecetes gramineus*) — NJE, G5/S2

Cliff Swallow (*Hirundo pyrrhonota*) — NJT, G5/S2

Grasshopper Sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*) — NJT, G4/S2

Savanna Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*) — NJT, G5/S2

Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) — NJT, G5/S2

Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) — NJT

Least Bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*) — PT, G5/S2

Red-headed Woodpecker (*Helanerpes erythrocephalus*) — NJT, G5/S2

Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) — Federal E, PE, G3/S1

Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) — Federal E, NJE, G3/S1

Upland Sandpiper (*Scolopacidae*) — NJE

Characteristics Related to Bird Breeding and Migration

The Delaware River, located along the Atlantic Flyway, is one of four major waterfowl migratory routes in the U.S.

The Nockamixon Cliffs in upper Bucks County are a historic nesting site for the federally and state-endangered peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*). They last nested there in the 1950's, but are again nesting along the Delaware River because of reintroduction efforts.

Bald eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) use the river's shoreline and islands for roosting sites.

The state-endangered osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) also appears to be making a comeback along the Delaware River as a result of a reintroduction program several years ago.

The least bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*), a PA threatened species, breeds in upper Bucks County.

Recreation

The lower Delaware River is clearly a major recreational resource; however, to meet the criteria for an outstandingly remarkable resource, a recreational resource is defined as a state park or having a national designation.

New Jersey

Paulinskill Valley Trail - part of Kittatinny State Park (**Study Segments A & J**)

Delaware and Raritan Canal National Recreational Trail (**Study Segments G, H & I**)



Delaware and Raritan Canal State Park (**Study Segments G, H & I**)
Bull's Island State Park (**Study Segment G**)
Washington Crossing State Park (**Study Segment I**)

Pennsylvania

Delaware Canal National Recreational Trail (**Study Segments E, F, G, H & I**)
Delaware Canal State Park (**Study Segments E, F, G, H & I**)
Washington Crossing State Park (**Study Segment I**)
Ralph Stover State Park (**Study Segment M**)
Nockamixon State Park (**Study Segment M**)

Scenic

Many members of the Lower Delaware National Wild and Scenic River Study Task Force strenuously stress the scenic values of the lower Delaware River. However, scenic values are difficult to objectively define. Thus, to meet the criteria for an outstandingly remarkable resource, scenic value is defined by a state scenic by-way designation.

Scenic By-ways

New Jersey

Route 29 (NJ Scenic Byway — designation pending)

Pennsylvania

Route 32 (PA Scenic Road- designated 12/89) – from US Rt. 1 to Rt. 611 (**Study Segments E, F, G, H & I**)
Route 611 (PA Scenic Road- designated 12/89) – from Kintnersville to Rt. 209 (**Study Segment A, B, C, D**)

Cultural/Historic

Outstandingly remarkable cultural and historic resources for this study are defined as National Historic Districts and National Historic Landmarks.

Pennsylvania

Northampton County, Bucks County

Delaware and Lehigh Canal National Heritage Corridor and State Heritage Park (**Study Segment E, F, G, H & I**)

Bucks County

Tinicum Twp.

Uhlerstown Historic District (**Study Segment F**)

Point Pleasant Historic District (**Study Segment F**)

Ridge Valley Rural Historic District (**Study Segment L**)



Solebury Twp.

Lumberville Historic District (**Study Segment G & N**)

Centre Bridge Historic District (**Study Segment G**)

Phillips Mill Historic District (**Study Segment G**)

New Hope Historic District (**Study Segment H**)

Upper Makefield Twp.

Washington Crossing National Historic Landmark (upper tract) (**Study Segment I**)

Washington Crossing N.H.L. (Taylorsville) (**Study Segment I**)

Brownsburg Historic District (**Study Segment I**)

New Jersey

Warren County

Town of Belvidere

Belvidere Historic District (**Non-Study Segment**)

Hunterdon County, Mercer County

Delaware and Raritan Canal National Historic Landmark (**Study Segments G, H & I**)

Hunterdon County

Holland Township

Pursley's Ferry Historic District (**Study Segment E**)

Borough of Frenchtown

Frenchtown Historic District (**Study Segment F**)

Delaware Township

Prallsville Mills Historic District (**Study Segment G**)

City of Lambertville

Lambertville Historic District (**Study Segment H**)

Mercer County

Delaware and Raritan Canal National Historic Landmark (**Study Segment H & I**)

Hopewell Twp.

Titusville Historic District (**Study Segment I**)

Washington Crossing National Historic Landmark (**Study Segment I**)

Pleasant Valley Rural Historic District (**Study Segment I**)

Classification

Section 2(b) of the act requires that eligible river segments be classified as wild, scenic or recreational. For classification purposes, a study river may be segmented. Below is a brief description of each classification:

- 1) **Wild river areas** — Those that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted.



These represent vestiges of primitive America.

- 2) **Scenic river areas** — Those that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.
- 3) **Recreational river areas** — Those areas that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

Eligibility Findings

The entire study area, including all tributaries except the Tohickon Creek above Lake Nockamixon and the Smithtown Creek, meets the eligibility criteria. The lower Delaware River corridor exhibits exceptional natural, historic, scenic, and recreational values. The entire study corridor includes many outstandingly remarkable resources and is thus eligible for inclusion into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System with classifications as outlined below.

The Mainstem of the Lower Delaware River

Each of the segments of the mainstem of the lower Delaware River, study segments A through I, are classified as recreational because each segment is readily accessible by road and/or contains some development along the shoreline.

Segment A: The segment from the Delaware Water Gap to the Toll Bridge connecting Columbia, NJ and Portland, PA

Classification: Recreational

Segment B: The segment from Erie Lackawanna Railroad Bridge to the southern tip of Dildine Island (approximately 3.6 miles, 5.8 km)

Classification: Recreational

Segment C: The segment from the southern tip of Mack Island to the northern border of the town of Belvidere, NJ (approx. 2 mi., 3.2 km)

Classification: Recreational

Segment D: The segment from the southern border of the town of Belvidere, NJ to the northern border of the city of Easton, PA, excluding river mile 196.0 to 193.8 (approx. 12.5 mi., 20.1 km)



Classification: Recreational

Segment E: The segment from the southern border of the town of Phillipsburg, NJ, to a point just north of Gilbert Generating Station (approx. 9.5 mi., 15.2 km)

Classification: Recreational

Segment F: The segment from a point just south of the Gilbert Generating Station to a point just north of the Point Pleasant Pumping Station (approx. 14.2 mi., 22.8 km)

Classification: Recreational

Segment G: The segment from the point just south of the Point Pleasant Pumping Station to a point 1000 feet north of the Route 202 bridge (approx. 6.3 mi., 10.1 km)

Classification: Recreational

Segment H: The segment from a point 1750 feet south of the Route 202 Bridge to the southern border of the town of New Hope, PA (approx. 1.9 mi., 3.0 km)

Classification: Recreational

Segment I: The segment from the southern boundary of the town of New Hope, PA to the town of Washington Crossing, PA (approx. 6 mi., 9.7 km)

Classification: Recreational

The Tributaries

Segment J: Paulinskill River in Knowlton Township — from the municipal border downstream to Brugler Rd. (approx. 2.4 mi., 3.8 km)

Classification: Recreational

Segment K: Cook's Creek (approx. 3.5 mi., 5.6 km) — Eligible

Classification: Scenic

Segment L: Tinicum Creek (approx. 14.7 mi., 23.7 km) — Eligible

Classification: Scenic

Segment M: Tohickon Creek (approx. 25.6 mi., 41.2 km)

Sub-Segment (1): Mainstem of the Delaware River to the Lake Nockamixon Dam - Eligible



Classification: Scenic

Sub-Segment (2): above the Lake Nockamixon Dam – Ineligible

The existence of the Lake Nockamixon Dam and the lake behind it makes this section of Tohickon Creek ineligible for inclusion into the National System. However, the lake and surrounding land is a state park and is thus protected as a recreational resource.

Segment N: Paunacussing Creek in Solebury Township (approx. 3 mi., 4.8 km)

Classification: Recreational

Segment O: Musconetcong

Nineteen of twenty municipalities along the Musconetcong River requested that it be added to Lower Delaware Wild and Scenic River Study. Therefore, the Musconetcong is being studied in a second phase and a separate recommendation will be issued at a later date.

Segment P: Lockatong and Wicecheoke Creeks

Delaware, Kingwood, Franklin, and Raritan townships recently passed resolutions requesting that these creeks be considered for Wild and Scenic River designation. To provide an adequate review of their eligibility and suitability, a separate recommendation will be presented at later date.

Segment Q: Smithtown Creek

Ineligible because no “outstandingly remarkable resource values” were identified.